

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects from the State of Maine in the Possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior

**ACTION:** Notice

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Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of completion of the inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, presently in the possession of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA, from eleven sites in the state of Maine.

A detailed inventory and assessment of these human remains has been made by the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and representatives of the Penobscot Indian Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, and the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, known collectively as the Wabanaki Confederacy.

The human remains of two individuals -- a seven to eight year old male and the partial human remains of an infant whose sex could not be determined -- were recovered in 1912 from the Grindel Site in Brooksville, ME. The human remains were recovered with copper and shell beads, animal skins, and other organic materials. The Grindel Site is believed to have been occupied between 1580 and 1620. The human remains of twelve individuals -- a two to three year old child whose sex could not be determined, fragmentary human remains of a three to five year old child whose sex could not be determined, the partial human remains of one adult male and the fragmentary human remains of another adult male, the fragmentary human remains of two juvenile females, the fragmentary human remains of an adult female, the partial human remains of an infant whose sex could not be determined, the fragmentary human remains of a juvenile whose sex could not be determined, the partial human remains of a five to six year old child who was probably female, the partial human remains of a four to five year old child who was probably male, and the isolated human remains of an individual whose age and sex could not be determined -- were recovered in 1914 from the Sandy Point Site in Stockton Springs, ME. The human remains were recovered with copper and shell beads, animal skins, lithic tools, an iron ax, a copper headband, birch bark, an iron kettle bail and lugs, fragments of a brass kettle, a large fragment of brass, and organic materials. The Sandy Point Site is believed to have been occupied between 1580 and 1620. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites, and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. Both the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites are located within the aboriginal territory of the Penobscot Indian Nation.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human

remains and associated funerary objects from the Grindel and Sandy Point Sites and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals -- a ten to twelve year old female and a sub-adult to adult male -- were recovered in 1914 from a site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream. The human remains were recovered with some wood fragments that are believed to have been remnants of a decayed coffin, a seal top spoon, a moose tooth, charcoal, pebbles and organic materials. This site is believed to have been occupied between 1600 and 1650. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from this site and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. This site is located within the aboriginal territory of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and associated funerary objects from the site opposite the village at the Head of the Grand Lake Stream in Grand Lake, ME, and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

The fragmentary human remains of two individuals -- a twenty five year old male and a fifty-five to sixty year old male -- were recovered in 1933 from the Harbor Island Shellheap in Brooklin, ME. The Harbor Island Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals -- the fragmentary human remains of a two to three year old child whose sex could not be determined and the partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old female -- were recovered in 1935 from the High Point Site in Brooklin, ME. The High Point Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a sixteen to seventeen year old male, were recovered in 1913 from the Hodgkins' Point Shellheap in Lamoine, ME. Hodgkins' Point Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The partial human remains of a thirty-five to forty year old male were recovered in 1915 from the Holbrook Island site in Castine, ME. The Holbrook Island Site is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fifty to sixty year old male were recovered in 1915 from Hooper's Shellheap in Penobscot, ME. A moose incisor and several lithic flakes may have been associated funerary objects. Hooper's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of two individuals -- a twenty-five to thirty year old adult male and the fragmentary human remains of an adult who was probably female -- were recovered in 1915 from Richard's Shellheap. A bone tool, a potsherd, a beaver tooth, and a lithic projectile point fragment may have been associated funerary objects. Richard's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The human remains of a forty-five to fifty-five year old male were recovered in 1915 from Wheeler's Shellheap in Blue Hill, ME. Wheeler's Shellheap is believed to have been occupied between 900 and 1500. The fragmentary human remains of a fourteen to fifteen year old female, were recovered in 1912 from an unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME. A lithic flake, two pebbles, and a lithic projectile point may have been associated funerary objects. The individual from this site is believed to have been interred between 900 and 1500. The Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin. Inventory of the human remains and associated funerary objects from sites occupied between 900 and 1500 that are located within the aboriginal territory of the people known historically as the Etchemin and review of the accompanying documentation indicates that no known individuals were identifiable. The Etchemin are considered ancestral to the Penobscot Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Based on the available archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, as well as the geographical and oral tradition evidence provided by the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy during consultation, officials of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these human remains and possibly associated funerary objects from Harbor Island Shellheap, High Point Site, Hodgkins' Point Shellheap, Holbrook Island site, Hooper's Shellheap, Richard's Shellheap, Wheeler's Shellheap, and the unidentified site in Passadumkeag, ME, and the Penobscot Indian Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Penobscot Indian Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. Representatives of any other Indian tribe which believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact James W. Bradley, Director of the Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, MA 01810; telephone: (508) 749-4490, before [*thirty days after the publication date of this notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER***]. Repatriation of these human remains and associated funerary objects to the Tribes of the Wabanaki Confederacy may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 5, 1995

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Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division  
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